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The Nazi-Zionist Connection – Shc Hidden History

December 21, 2014 Nicky Nelson NEWS

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The Nazi-Zionist Connection – Shocking Hidden History

by Jim Condit Jr. –

Hitler cooperated with the eventual founders of Israel from 1933 onward; Nazism was essentially another Zionist operation, funded by the

Rothschild-circle-of-International-Bankers and key corporations on Wall Street. Hitler was tasked, — with the help of IBM from the month he came to power in March, 1933, — with identifying and/or rounding up as many everyday Jews as possible in order to immediately — or eventually — get them down to Palestine for the eventual takeover. The takeover by "Israel" happened in 1948, three years after World War II ended, and Hitler was shuffled off the world stage. Note to Jewish researchers: see the 1961 book, "Perfidy" by Ben Hecht, and then come back and look at/listen to the first two videos immediately below. Ben Hecht was himself a large fundraiser for the Zionists leading up to the founding of Israel in 1948. A Jewish screenwriter in Hollywood, Hecht was an assistant to David O'Selznick for the movie, "Gone with the Wind", and wrote the screenplay for the movie, "Farewell to Arms." What Hecht found, to his utter dismay, was that the founders of Israel didn't care how many everyday Jews were caught in the crossfire of the Rothschild plans, or how many died, or were killed, along the way. In the video below featuring author and scholar Edwin Black on the Transfer Agreement, Black reveals that the Nazis issued a coin with Nazi symbols on one side, and Zionist symbols on the other. (!!!) The Journal of Palestine Studies in the August 1976 issue, in an article by Klaus Polkein, reported that a ship left from Germany for Palestine in 1936

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The Nazi-Zionist Connection – Shocking Hidden History
The Nazi-Zionist Connection – Shocking Hidden History by Jim Condit

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00:00 02:22:36

produced by the eminent and courageous scholar, Christopher Jon Bjerknes. Bjerknes interviewed Jim Condit Jr. about his 2003 video, *The Final Solution to Adolf Hitler*. The show was scheduled to be 1 hour — but Mr. Bjerknes also knew much information about this subject — and the show lasted slightly over three hours. **The YouTube Video has been banned in many countries** including Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland and Israel. See actual reproduced comments from YouTube viewers of this video, immediately below.

James Traficant – A Tribute (Video) by Mike Wayne – Thank you Mike!

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Some listeners felt they really got to know Jim Traficant on this broadcast. RIP

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00:00 03:08:19

and Star of David on the Other

Comment from YouTube Poster, The Rape of Justice, who uploaded this radio show (below) to his Youtube channel; comment posted on Dec 12, 2013.

Message from YouTube: "After a judicial complaint this video can no longer be watched on YouTube sites in: Wallis and Futuna, New Caledonia, France, Israel, Austria, Italy, Germany, Guadeloupe, Czech Republic, Martinique, Switzerland, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Mayotte, French Guiana, Reunion, Poland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon." *[Comment on this comment from Jim Condit Jr.: I'd sure like to see that "judicial complaint."]*

Earlier Comment by "The Rape of Justice" about the banning of his YouTube Channel in some countries after he uploaded this video: "Thank you. I'm sorry this channel is blocked in France since I've uploaded this video with Christopher Jon Bjerknes and Jim Condit jr. Apparently, some people in France think Jim Condit jr. and Christopher Jon Bjerknes are even more dangerous truthspeakers than for example Eustace Mullins, Henry Makow, Antony Sutton,

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Ezra Pound, Marvin Antelman, David Icke, Joseph P. Farrell, Jay Weidner, David Jacobs, Webster Tarpley, John Todd, Judy Wood, Stewart Swerdlow, Cliff Shack, and many others… ”

Nunya Bidness — 3 months ago

Wow. One of the best interviews I’ve ever heard. Not just the content, but everything else too. Thanks!

E. Howard Hunt – 3 months ago

Usually I have a short attention span and couldn’t manage 3 hours but I found this interview absolutely fascinating.

Nick Miller – 3 months ago

I used to think this $#!& was crazy. Now I think I’m one of the few who is willing to let go of the slave programming. I am awake. I hope that others follow

salmon rushty – 1 year ago

” i had so many questions about zionism, nazi germany, jews, germans, rothschild bankers, WW2, WW1, hitler, the holocaust……all of them got answered in this interview. i believe i came out of this with a new world view. absolutely amazing piece of history. its like ive been living in the matrix, now i live outside it with the knowledge of what the matrix is. thanks for this ”

TheTrans22 – 1 year ago

“Fantastic interview“

reggieD100 – 1 year ago

“one of the most fascinating interviews Ive ever heard in my life. Christopher Jon Bjerknes is a true intellectual heavyweight.“

jj watts – 1 year ago

“Mind blown. Damn history channel been lying to me and the history books? Wow BIGGEST DECEPTION OF HISTORY“

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simon x –1 year ago

"hi, for his vegetarian diet it 's well known,anyone who knew hitler knew that he was a veggie boy and i think even in mein kampf he mentions that too . so, to me it was just a cover to avoid eating pork which represents 50% of the meat intake of germans as for his circumcision there was a big article in 1992 about his private life and his dr confessed that hitler has never allowed him to check his [privates] even when it was a necessity so that can only explain one thing : he was circumcised jew !"

Tesla Advocate – 1 year ago

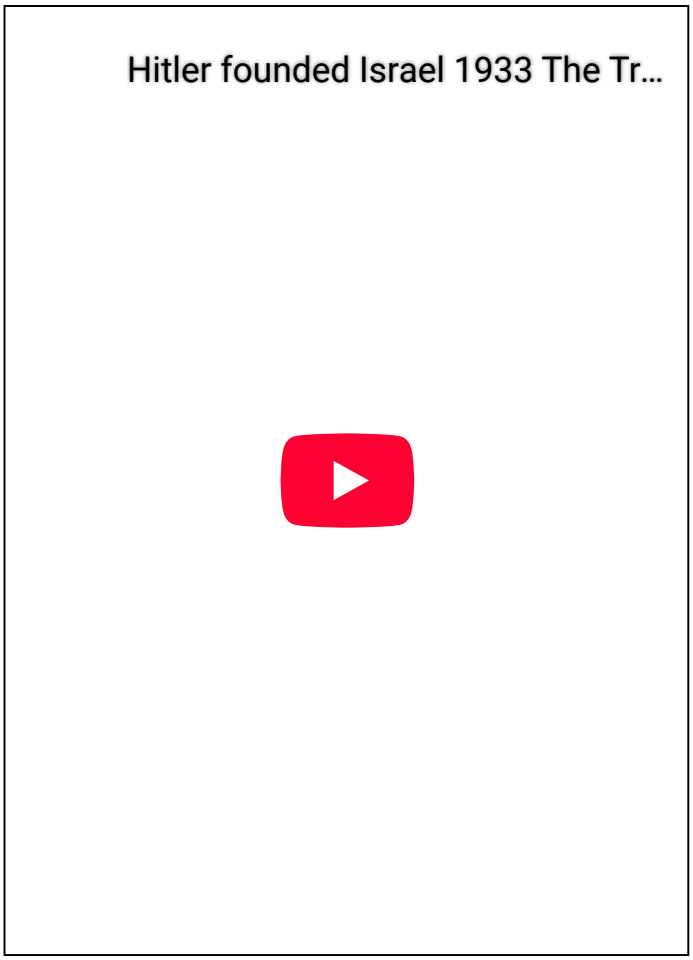
"I feel overwhelmed too. My brain can't process anymore. Obviously, Hitler fled to Argentina and lived there until he died. Just google."

Here is the Radio Show discussing the Nazi-Zionist Connection DVD:

Edwin Black on his book, The Transfer Agreement

Edwin Black ***spins*** the beans on the Transfer Agreements between the Nazis and the Zionists in this telling interview.

PART 1



PART 2

Follow up article by Jim Condit Jr.

What Was Hitler's Mindset Regarding the Nazi-Zionist Connection?

December 23, 2014 Jim Condit Jr.™

What Was Hitler's Mindset Regarding the Nazi-Zionist Connection? by Jim Condit Jr.

This is the first in what will be a series of posts on Target Freedom USA regarding the Nazi-Zionist Connection — focusing on objections that are made to the thesis...

> What Was Hitler's Mindset Regarding the

> Nazi-Zionist Connection?

Related article:

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW

Zionism and the Third Reich

by Mark Weber

Early in 1935, a passenger ship bound for Haifa in Palestine left the German port of Bremerhaven. Its stern bore the Hebrew letters for its name, "Tel Aviv," while a swastika banner fluttered from the mast. And although the ship was Zionist-owned, its captain was a National Socialist Party member. Many years later a traveler aboard the ship recalled this symbolic combination as a "metaphysical absurdity."/1 Absurd or not, this is but one vignette from a little-known chapter of history: The wide-ranging collaboration between Zionism and Hitler's Third Reich.

Common Aims

Over the years, people in many different countries have wrestled with the "Jewish question": that

is, what is the proper role of Jews in non-Jewish society? During the 1930s, Jewish Zionists and German National Socialists shared similar views on how to deal with this perplexing issue. They agreed that Jews and Germans were distinctly different nationalities, and that Jews did not belong in Germany. Jews living in the Reich were therefore to be regarded not as "Germans of the Jewish faith," but rather as members of a separate national community. Zionism (Jewish nationalism) also implied an obligation by Zionist Jews to resettle in Palestine, the "Jewish homeland." They could hardly regard themselves as sincere Zionists and simultaneously claim equal rights in Germany or any other "foreign" country.

Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), the founder of modern Zionism, maintained that anti-Semitism is not an aberration, but a natural and completely understandable response by non-Jews to alien Jewish behavior and attitudes. The only solution, he argued, is for Jews to recognize reality and live in a separate state of their own. "The Jewish question exists wherever Jews live in noticeable numbers," he wrote in his most influential work, *The Jewish State*. "Where it does not exist, it is brought in by arriving Jews … I believe I understand anti-

Semitism, which is a very complex phenomenon. I consider this development as a Jew, without hate or fear." The Jewish question, he maintained, is not social or religious. "It is a national question. To solve it we must, above all, make it an international political issue …" Regardless of their citizenship, Herzl insisted, Jews constitute not merely a religious community, but a nationality, a people, a *Volk*. /2 Zionism, wrote Herzl, offered the world a welcome "final solution of the Jewish question."/3

Six months after Hitler came to power, the Zionist Federation of Germany (by far the largest Zionist group in the country) submitted a detailed memorandum to the new government that reviewed German-Jewish relations and formally offered Zionist support in "solving" the vexing "Jewish question." The first step, it suggested, had to be a frank recognition of fundamental national differences: /4

> Zionism has no illusions about the difficulty of the Jewish condition, which consists above all in an abnormal occupational pattern and in the fault of an intellectual and moral posture not rooted in one's own tradition.

> Zionism recognized decades ago that as a result of the assimilationist trend, symptoms of deterioration were bound to appear ...
>
> Zionism believes that the rebirth of the national life of a people, which is now occurring in Germany through the emphasis on its Christian and national character, must also come about in the Jewish national group. For the Jewish people, too, national origin, religion, common destiny and a sense of its uniqueness must be of decisive importance in the shaping of its existence. This means that the egotistical individualism of the liberal era must be overcome and replaced with a sense of community and collective responsibility ...
>
> We believe it is precisely the new [National Socialist] Germany that can, through bold resoluteness in the handling of the Jewish question, take a decisive step toward overcoming a problem which, in truth, will have to be dealt with

by most European peoples …

Our acknowledgment of Jewish nationality provides for a clear and sincere relationship to the German people and its national and racial realities. Precisely because we do not wish to falsify these fundamentals, because we, too, are against mixed marriage and are for maintaining the purity of the Jewish group and reject any trespasses in the cultural domain, we — having been brought up in the German language and German culture — can show an interest in the works and values of German culture with admiration and internal sympathy …

For its practical aims, Zionism hopes to be able to win the collaboration of even a government fundamentally hostile to Jews, because in dealing with the Jewish question not sentimentalities are involved but a real problem whose solution interests all peoples and at the present moment especially the German people …

> Boycott propaganda — such as is currently being carried on against Germany in many ways — is in essence un-Zionist, because Zionism wants not to do battle but to convince and to build …
>
> We are not blind to the fact that a Jewish question exists and will continue to exist. From the abnormal situation of the Jews severe disadvantages result for them, but also scarcely tolerable conditions for other peoples.

The Federation's paper, the *Jüdische Rundschau* ("Jewish Review"), proclaimed the same message: "Zionism recognizes the existence of a Jewish problem and desires a far-reaching and constructive solution. For this purpose Zionism wishes to obtain the assistance of all peoples, whether pro- or anti-Jewish, because, in its view, we are dealing here with a concrete rather than a sentimental problem, the solution of which all peoples are interested."/5 A young Berlin rabbi, Joachim Prinz, who later settled in the United States and became head of the American Jewish Congress, wrote in his 1934 book, Wir Juden ("We Jews"), that the National Socialist

revolution in Germany meant "Jewry for the Jews." He explained: "No subterfuge can save us now. In place of assimilation we desire a new concept: recognition of the Jewish nation and Jewish race." /6

Active Collaboration

On this basis of their similar ideologies about ethnicity and nationhood, National Socialists and Zionists worked together for what each group believed was in its own national interest. As a result, the Hitler government vigorously supported Zionism and Jewish emigration to Palestine from 1933 until 1940–1941, when the Second World War prevented extensive collaboration.

Even as the Third Reich became more entrenched, many German Jews, probably a majority, continued to regard themselves, often with considerable pride, as Germans first. Few were enthusiastic about pulling up roots to begin a new life in far-away Palestine. Nevertheless, more and more German Jews turned to Zionism during this period. Until late 1938, the Zionist movement flourished in Germany under Hitler. The circulation of the Zionist Federation's bi-weekly *Jüdische Rundschau* grew enormously. Numerous Zionist books were published. "Zionist

work was in full swing" in Germany during those years, the Encyclopaedia Judaica notes. A Zionist convention held in Berlin in 1936 reflected "in its composition the vigorous party life of German Zionists."/7

The SS was particularly enthusiastic in its support for Zionism. An internal June 1934 SS position paper urged active and wide-ranging support for Zionism by the government and the Party as the best way to encourage emigration of Germany's Jews to Palestine. This would require increased Jewish self-awareness. Jewish schools, Jewish sports leagues, Jewish cultural organizations — in short, everything that would encourage this new consciousness and self-awareness – should be promoted, the paper recommended. /8

SS officer Leopold von Mildenstein and Zionist Federation official Kurt Tuchler toured Palestine together for six months to assess Zionist development there. Based on his firsthand observations, von Mildenstein wrote a series of twelve illustrated articles for the important Berlin daily *Der Angriff* that appeared in late 1934 under the heading "A Nazi Travels to Palestine." The series expressed great admiration for the pioneering spirit and achievements of the Jewish

settlers. Zionist self-development, von Mildenstein wrote, had produced a new kind of Jew. He praised Zionism as a great benefit for both the Jewish people and the entire world. A Jewish homeland in Palestine, he wrote in his concluding article, "pointed the way to curing a centuries-long wound on the body of the world: the Jewish question." *Der Angriff* issued a special medal, with a Swastika on one side and a Star of David on the other, to commemorate the joint SS-Zionist visit. A few months after the articles appeared, von Mildenstein was promoted to head the Jewish affairs department of the SS security service in order to support Zionist migration and development more effectively. /9

The official SS newspaper, *Das Schwarze Korps*, proclaimed its support for Zionism in a May 1935 front-page editorial: "The time may not be too far off when Palestine will again be able to receive its sons who have been lost to it for more than a thousand years. Our good wishes, together with official goodwill, go with them."/10 Four months later, a similar article appeared in the SS paper: /11

> The recognition of Jewry as a racial community based on blood and not

> on religion leads the German government to guarantee without reservation the racial separateness of this community. The government finds itself in complete agreement with the great spiritual movement within Jewry, the so-called Zionism, with its recognition of the solidarity of Jewry around the world and its rejection of all assimilationist notions. On this basis, Germany undertakes measures that will surely play a significant role in the future in the handling of the Jewish problem around the world.

A leading German shipping line began direct passenger liner service from Hamburg to Haifa, Palestine, in October 1933 providing "strictly kosher food on its ships, under the supervision of the Hamburg rabbinate." /12

With official backing, Zionists worked tirelessly to "reeducate" Germany's Jews. As American historian Francis Nicosia put it in his 1985 survey, The Third Reich and the Palestine Question: "Zionists were encouraged to take their message to the Jewish community, to collect money, to show films on Palestine and

generally to educate German Jews about Palestine. There was considerable pressure to teach Jews in Germany to cease identifying themselves as Germans and to awaken a new Jewish national identity in them." /13

In an interview after the war, the former head of the Zionist Federation of Germany, Dr. Hans Friedenthal, summed up the situation: "The Gestapo did everything in those days to promote emigration, particularly to Palestine. We often received their help when we required anything from other authorities regarding preparations for emigration." /14

At the September 1935 National Socialist Party Congress, the Reichstag adopted the so-called "Nuremberg laws" that prohibited marriages and sexual relations between Jews and Germans and, in effect, proclaimed the Jews an alien minority nationality. A few days later the Zionist *Jüdische Rundschau* editorially welcomed the new measures: /15

> Germany ... is meeting the demands of the World Zionist Congress when it declares the Jews now living in Germany to be a national minority. Once the Jews have been

> stamped a national minority it is again possible to establish normal relations between the German nation and Jewry. The new laws give the Jewish minority in Germany its own cultural life, its own national life. In future it will be able to shape its own schools, its own theatre, and its own sports associations. In short, it can create its own future in all aspects of national life …
>
> Germany has given the Jewish minority the opportunity to live for itself, and is offering state protection for this separate life of the Jewish minority: Jewry's process of growth into a nation will thereby be encouraged and a contribution will be made to the establishment of more tolerable relations between the two nations.

Georg Kareski, the head of both the "Revisionist" Zionist State Organization and the Jewish Cultural League, and former head of the Berlin Jewish Community, declared in an interview with the Berlin daily Der Angriff at the end of 1935: /16

> For many years I have regarded a complete separation of the cultural affairs of the two peoples [Jews and Germans] as a pre-condition for living together without conflict… I have long supported such a separation, provided it is founded on respect for the alien nationality. The Nuremberg Laws … seem to me, apart from their legal provisions, to conform entirely with this desire for a separate life based on mutual respect… This interruption of the process of dissolution in many Jewish communities, which had been promoted through mixed marriages, is therefore, from a Jewish point of view, entirely welcome.

Zionist leaders in other countries echoed these views. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, told a New York rally in June 1938: "I am not an American citizen of the Jewish faith, I am a Jew… Hitler was right in one thing. He calls the Jewish people a race and we are a race." /17

The Interior Ministry's Jewish affairs specialist, Dr. Bernhard Lösener, expressed support for Zionism in an article that appeared in a November 1935 issue of the official Reichsverwaltungsblatt: /18

> If the Jews already had their own state in which the majority of them were settled, then the Jewish question could be regarded as completely resolved today, also for the Jews themselves. The least amount of opposition to the ideas underlying the Nuremberg Laws have been shown by the Zionists, because they realize at once that these laws represent the only correct solution for the Jewish people as well. For each nation must have its own state as the outward expression of its particular nationhood.

In cooperation with the German authorities, Zionist groups organized a network of some forty camps and agricultural centers throughout Germany where prospective settlers were trained for their new lives in Palestine. Although the Nuremberg Laws forbid Jews from displaying the German flag,

Jews were specifically guaranteed the right to display the blue and white Jewish national banner. The flag that would one day be adopted by Israel was flown at the Zionist camps and centers in Hitler's Germany. /19

Himmler's security service cooperated with the Haganah, the Zionist underground military organization in Palestine. The SS agency paid Haganah official Feivel Polkes for information about the situation in Palestine and for help in directing Jewish emigration to that country. Meanwhile, the Haganah was kept well informed about German plans by a spy it managed to plant in the Berlin headquarters of the SS. /20 Haganah-SS collaboration even included secret deliveries of German weapons to Jewish settlers for use in clashes with Palestinian Arabs. /21

In the aftermath of the November 1938 "Kristallnacht" outburst of violence and destruction, the SS quickly helped the Zionist organization to get back on its feet and continue its work in Germany, although now under more restricted supervision. /22

Official Reservations

German support for Zionism was not unlimited. Government and Party officials were very mindful of the continuing campaign by powerful Jewish communities in

the United States, Britain and other countries to mobilize "their" governments and fellow citizens against Germany. As long as world Jewry remained implacably hostile toward National Socialist Germany, and as long as the great majority of Jews around the world showed little eagerness to resettle in the Zionist "promised land," a sovereign Jewish state in Palestine would not really "solve" the international Jewish question. Instead, German officials reasoned, it would immeasurably strengthen this dangerous anti-German campaign. German backing for Zionism was therefore limited to support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine under British control, not a sovereign Jewish state. /23

A Jewish state in Palestine, the Foreign Minister informed diplomats in June 1937, would not be in Germany's interest because it would not be able to absorb all Jews around the world, but would only serve as an additional power base for international Jewry, in much the same way as Moscow served as a base for international Communism. /24 Reflecting something of a shift in official policy, the German press expressed much greater sympathy in 1937 for Palestinian Arab resistance to Zionist ambitions, at a time when tension

and conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was sharply increasing. /25

A Foreign Office circular bulletin of June 22, 1937, cautioned that in spite of support for Jewish settlement in Palestine, "it would nevertheless be a mistake to assume that Germany supports the formation of a state structure in Palestine under some form of Jewish control. In view of the anti-German agitation of international Jewry, Germany cannot agree that the formation of a Palestine Jewish state would help the peaceful development of the nations of the world."/26 "The proclamation of a Jewish state or a Jewish-administrated Palestine," warned an internal memorandum by the Jewish affairs section of the SS, "would create for Germany a new enemy, one that would have a deep influence on developments in the Near East." Another SS agency predicted that a Jewish state "would work to bring special minority protection to Jews in every country, therefore giving legal protection to the exploitation activity of world Jewry."/27 In January 1939, Hitler's new Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, likewise warned in another circular bulletin that "Germany must regard the formation of a Jewish state as dangerous" because it

"would bring an international increase in power to world Jewry." /28

Hitler himself personally reviewed this entire issue in early 1938 and, in spite of his long-standing skepticism of Zionist ambitions and misgivings that his policies might contribute to the formation of a Jewish state, decided to support Jewish migration to Palestine even more vigorously. The prospect of ridding Germany of its Jews, he concluded, outweighed the possible dangers. /29

Meanwhile, the British government imposed ever more drastic restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine in 1937, 1938 and 1939. In response, the SS security service concluded a secret alliance with the clandestine Zionist agency Mossad le-Aliya Bet to smuggle Jews illegally into Palestine. As a result of this intensive collaboration, several convoys of ships succeeded in reaching Palestine past British gunboats. Jewish migration, both legal and illegal, from Germany (including Austria) to Palestine increased dramatically in 1938 and 1939. Another 10,000 Jews were scheduled to depart in October 1939, but the outbreak of war in September brought the effort to an end. All the same, German authorities continued to promote

indirect Jewish emigration to Palestine during 1940 and 1941. /30 Even as late as March 1942, at least one officially authorized Zionist "kibbutz" training camp for potential emigrants continued to operate in Hitler's Germany. /31

The Transfer Agreement

The centerpiece of German-Zionist cooperation during the Hitler era was the Transfer Agreement, a pact that enabled tens of thousands of German Jews to migrate to Palestine with their wealth. The Agreement, also known as the Haavara (Hebrew for "transfer"), was concluded in August 1933 following talks between German officials and Chaim Arlosoroff, Political Secretary of the Jewish Agency, the Palestine center of the World Zionist Organization. /32

Through this unusual arrangement, each Jew bound for Palestine deposited money in a special account in Germany. The money was used to purchase German-made agricultural tools, building materials, pumps, fertilizer, and so forth, which were exported to Palestine and sold there by the Jewish-owned Haavara company in Tel-Aviv. Money from the sales was given to the Jewish emigrant upon his arrival in Palestine in an amount corresponding to his deposit in Germany. German goods poured

into Palestine through the Haavara, which was supplemented a short time later with a barter agreement by which Palestine oranges were exchanged for German timber, automobiles, agricultural machinery, and other goods. The Agreement thus served the Zionist aim of bringing Jewish settlers and development capital to Palestine, while simultaneously serving the German goal of freeing the country of an unwanted alien group.

Delegates at the 1933 Zionist Congress in Prague vigorously debated the merits of the Agreement. Some feared that the pact would undermine the international Jewish economic boycott against Germany. But Zionist officials reassured the Congress. Sam Cohen, a key figure behind the Haavara arrangement, stressed that the Agreement was not economically advantageous to Germany. Arthur Ruppin, a Zionist Organization emigration specialist who had helped negotiate the pact, pointed out that "the Transfer Agreement in no way interfered with the boycott movement, since no new currency will flow into Germany as a result of the agreement..." /33 The 1935 Zionist Congress, meeting in Switzerland, overwhelmingly endorsed the pact. In 1936, the

Jewish Agency (the Zionist "shadow government" in Palestine) took over direct control of the Ha'avara, which remained in effect until the Second World War forced its abandonment.

Some German officials opposed the arrangement. Germany's Consul General in Jerusalem, Hans Döhle, for example, sharply criticized the Agreement on several occasions during 1937. He pointed out that it cost Germany the foreign exchange that the products exported to Palestine through the pact would bring if sold elsewhere. The Haavara monopoly sale of German goods to Palestine through a Jewish agency naturally angered German businessmen and Arabs there. Official German support for Zionism could lead to a loss of German markets throughout the Arab world. The British government also resented the arrangement. /34 A June 1937 German Foreign Office internal bulletin referred to the "foreign exchange sacrifices" that resulted from the Haavara. 3/5

A December 1937 internal memorandum by the German Interior Ministry reviewed the impact of the Transfer Agreement: "There is no doubt that the Haavara arrangement has contributed most significantly to the very rapid development of Palestine since 1933. The

Agreement provided not only the largest source of money (from Germany!), but also the most intelligent group of immigrants, and finally it brought to the country the machines and industrial products essential for development." The main advantage of the pact, the memo reported, was the emigration of large numbers of Jews to Palestine, the most desirable target country as far as Germany was concerned. But the paper also noted the important drawbacks pointed out by Consul Döhle and others. The Interior Minister, it went on, had concluded that the disadvantages of the agreement now outweighed the advantages and that, therefore, it should be terminated. /36

Only one man could resolve the controversy. Hitler personally reviewed the policy in July and September 1937, and again in January 1938, and each time decided to maintain the Haavara arrangement. The goal of removing Jews from Germany, he concluded, justified the drawbacks. /37

The Reich Economics Ministry helped to organize another transfer company, the International Trade and Investment Agency, or Intria, through which Jews in foreign countries could help German

Jews emigrate to Palestine. Almost $900,000 was eventually channeled through the Intria to German Jews in Palestine. /38 Other European countries eager to encourage Jewish emigration concluded agreements with the Zionists modeled after the Ha'avara. In 1937 Poland authorized the Halifin (Hebrew for "exchange") transfer company. By late summer 1939, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Italy had signed similar arrangements. The outbreak of war in September 1939, however, prevented large-scale implementation of these agreements. /39

Achievements of Haavara

Between 1933 and 1941, some 60,000 German Jews emigrated to Palestine through the Ha'avara and other German-Zionist arrangements, or about ten percent of Germany's 1933 Jewish population. (These German Jews made up about 15 percent of Palestine's 1939 Jewish population.) Some Ha'avara emigrants transferred considerable personal wealth from Germany to Palestine. As Jewish historian Edwin Black has noted: "Many of these people, especially in the late 1930s, were allowed to transfer actual replicas of their homes and factories — indeed rough replicas of their very existence."/40

The total amount transferred from Germany to Palestine through the Ha'avara between August 1933 and the end of 1939 was 8.1 million pounds or 139.57 million German marks (then equivalent to more than $40 million). This amount included 33.9 million German marks ($13.8 million) provided by the Reichsbank in connection with the Agreement. /41

Historian Black has estimated that an additional $70 million may have flowed into Palestine through corollary German commercial agreements and special international banking transactions. The German funds had a major impact on a country as underdeveloped as Palestine was in the 1930s, he pointed out. Several major industrial enterprises were built with the capital from Germany, including the Mekoroth waterworks and the Lodzia textile firm. The influx of Ha'avara goods and capital, concluded Black, "produced an economic explosion in Jewish Palestine" and was "an indispensable factor in the creation of the State of Israel."/42

The Ha'avara agreement greatly contributed to Jewish development in Palestine and thus, indirectly, to the foundation of the Israeli state. A January 1939 German Foreign Office circular bulletin reported, with

some misgiving, that "the transfer of Jewish property out of Germany [through the Ha'avara agreement] contributed to no small extent to the building of a Jewish state in Palestine."/43

Former officials of the Ha'avara company in Palestine confirmed this view in a detailed study of the Transfer Agreement published in 1972: "The economic activity made possible by the influx German capital and the Haavara transfers to the private and public sectors were of greatest importance for the country's development. Many new industries and commercial enterprises were established in Jewish Palestine, and numerous companies that are enormously important even today in the economy of the State of Israel owe their existence to the Haavara."/44 Dr. Ludwig Pinner, a Ha'avara company official in Tel Aviv during the 1930s, later commented that the exceptionally competent Ha'avara immigrants "decisively contributed" to the economic, social, cultural and educational development of Palestine's Jewish community. /45

The Transfer Agreement was the most far-reaching example of cooperation between Hitler's Germany and international Zionism. Through this pact, Hitler's Third Reich did more than

any other government during the 1930s to support Jewish development in Palestine.

Zionists Offer a Military Alliance With Hitler

In early January 1941 a small but important Zionist organization submitted a formal proposal to German diplomats in Beirut for a military-political alliance with wartime Germany. The offer was made by the radical underground "Fighters for the Freedom of Israel," better known as the Lehi or Stern Gang. Its leader, Avraham Stern, had recently broken with the radical nationalist "National Military Organization" (Irgun Zvai Leumi) over the group's attitude toward Britain, which had effectively banned further Jewish settlement of Palestine. Stern regarded Britain as the main enemy of Zionism.

This remarkable Zionist proposal "for the solution of the Jewish question in Europe and the active participation of the NMO [Lehi] in the war on the side of Germany" is worth quoting at some length: /46

> In their speeches and statements, the leading statesmen of National Socialist Germany have often emphasized that a New Order in Europe requires as a prerequisite

a radical solution of the Jewish question by evacuation. ("Jew-free Europe")

The evacuation of the Jewish masses from Europe is a precondition for solving the Jewish question. However, the only way this can be totally achieved is through settlement of these masses in the homeland of the Jewish people, Palestine, and by the establishment of a Jewish state in its historical boundaries.

The goal of the political activity and the years of struggle by the Israel Freedom Movement, the National Military Organization in Palestine (Irgun Zvai Leumi), is to solve the Jewish problem in this way and thus completely liberate the Jewish people forever.

The NMO, which is very familiar with the good will of the German Reich government and its officials towards Zionist activities within Germany and the Zionist emigration program, takes that view that:

1. Common interests can exist between a European New Order based on the German concept and the true national aspirations of the Jewish people as embodied by the NMO.

2. Cooperation is possible between the New Germany and a renewed, folkish-national Jewry [Hebräertum].

3. The establishment of the historical Jewish state on a national and totalitarian basis, and bound by treaty with the German Reich, would be in the interest of maintaining and strengthening the future German position of power in the Near East.

On the basis of these considerations, and upon the condition that the German Reich government recognize the national aspirations of the Israel Freedom Movement mentioned above, the NMO in Palestine offers to actively take part in the war on the side of Germany.

This offer by the NMO could include military, political and informational activity within Palestine

and, after certain organizational measures, outside as well. Along with this the Jewish men of Europe would be militarily trained and organized in military units under the leadership and command of the NMO. They would take part in combat operations for the purpose of conquering Palestine, should such a front by formed.

The indirect participation of the Israel Freedom Movement in the New Order of Europe, already in the preparatory stage, combined with a positive-radical solution of the European Jewish problem on the basis of the national aspirations of the Jewish people mentioned above, would greatly strengthen the moral foundation of the New Order in the eyes of all humanity.

The cooperation of the Israel Freedom Movement would also be consistent with a recent speech by the German Reich Chancellor, in which Hitler stressed that he would utilize any combination and coalition in order to

> isolate and defeat England.

There is no record of any German response. Acceptance was very unlikely anyway because by this time German policy was decisively pro-Arab. /47 Remarkably, Stern's group sought to conclude a pact with the Third Reich at a time when stories that Hitler was bent on exterminating Jews were already in wide circulation. Stern apparently either did not believe the stories or he was willing to collaborate with the mortal enemy of his people to help bring about a Jewish state. /48

An important Lehi member at the time the group made this offer was Yitzhak Shamir, who later served as Israel's Foreign Minister and then, during much of the 1980s and until June 1992, as Prime Minister. As Lehi operations chief following Stern's death in 1942, Shamir organized numerous acts of terror, including the November 1944 assassination of British Middle East Minister Lord Moyne and the September 1948 slaying of Swedish United Nations mediator Count Bernadotte. Years later, when Shamir was asked about the 1941 offer, he confirmed that he was aware of his organization's proposed alliance with wartime Germany. /49

Conclusion

In spite of the basic hostility between the Hitler regime and international Jewry, for several years Jewish Zionist and German National Socialist interests coincided. In collaborating with the Zionists for a mutually desirable and humane solution to a complex problem, the Third Reich was willing to make foreign exchange sacrifices, impair relations with Britain and anger the Arabs. Indeed, during the 1930s no nation did more to substantively further Jewish-Zionist goals than Hitler's Germany.

Notes

1. W. Martini, "Hebräisch unterm Hakenkreuz," *Die Welt* (Hamburg), Jan. 10, 1975. Cited in: Klaus Polken, "The Secret Contacts: Zionism and Nazi Germany, 1933-1941," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Spring-Summer 1976, p. 65.

2. Quoted in: Ingrid Weckert, *Feuerzeichen: Die "Reichskristallnacht"* (Tübingen: Grabert, 1981), p. 212. See also: Th. Herzl, *The Jewish State* (New York: Herzl Press, 1970), pp. 33, 35, 36, and, Edwin Black, *The Transfer Agreement* (New York: Macmillan, 1984), p. 73.

3. Th. Herzl, "Der Kongress," *Welt*, June 4, 1897. Reprinted in:

Theodor Herzls zionistische Schriften (Leon Kellner, ed.), erster Teil, Berlin: Jüdischer Verlag, 1920, p. 190 (and p. 139).

4. Memo of June 21, 1933, in: L. Dawidowicz, *A Holocaust Reader* (New York: Behrman, 1976), pp. 150-155, and (in part) in: Francis R. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (Austin: Univ. of Texas, 1985), p. 42.; On Zionism in Germany before Hitler's assumption of power, see: Donald L. Niewyk, *The Jews in Weimar Germany* (Baton Rouge: 1980), pp. 94-95, 126-131, 140-143.; F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (Austin: 1985), pp. 1-15.

5. *Jüdische Rundschau* (Berlin), June 13, 1933. Quoted in: Heinz Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (New York: Ballantine, pb., 1971, 1984), pp. 376-377.

6. Heinz Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (Ballantine, 1971, 1984), p. 376.

7. "Berlin," *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (New York and Jerusalem: 1971), Vol. 5, p. 648. For a look at one aspect of this "vigorous life," see: J.-C. Horak, "Zionist Film Propaganda in Nazi Germany," *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1984, pp. 49-58.

8. Francis R. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (1985), pp. 54-55.; Karl A.

Schleunes, *The Twisted Road to Auschwitz* (Urbana: Univ. of Illinois, 1970, 1990), pp. 178-181.

9. Jacob Boas, "A Nazi Travels to Palestine," *History Today* (London), January 1980, pp. 33-38.

10. Facsimile reprint of front page of *Das Schwarze Korps*, May 15, 1935, in: Janusz Piekalkiewicz, *Israels Langer Arm* (Frankfurt: Goverts, 1975), pp. 66-67. Also quoted in: Heinz Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (Ballantine, 1971, 1984), p. 377. See also: Erich Kern, ed., *Verheimlichte Dokumente* (Munich: FZ-Verlag, 1988), p. 184.

11. *as Schwarze Korps*, Sept. 26, 1935. Quoted in: F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (1985), pp. 56-57.

12. Lenni Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (1983), p. 83.

13. F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (1985), p. 60. See also: F. Nicosia, "The Yishuv and the Holocaust," *The Journal of Modern History* (Chicago), Vol. 64, No. 3, Sept. 1992, pp. 533-540.

14. F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (1985), p. 57.

15. *Jüdische Rundschau*, Sept. 17, 1935. Quoted in: Yitzhak Arad, with Y. Gutman and A. Margaliot,

eds., *Documents on the Holocaust* (Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1981), pp. 82-83.

16. *Der Angriff*, Dec. 23, 1935, in: E. Kern, ed., *Verheimlichte Dokumente* (Munich: 1988), p. 148.; F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), p. 56.; L. Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (1983), p. 138.; A. Margaliot, "The Reaction...," *ad Vashem Studies* (Jerusalem), vol. 12, 1977, pp. 90-91.; On Kareski's remarkable career, see: H. Levine, "A Jewish Collaborator in Nazi Germany," *Central European History* (Atlanta), Sept. 1975, pp. 251-281.

17. "Dr. Wise Urges Jews to Declare Selves as Such," *New York Herald Tribune*, June 13, 1938, p. 12.

18. F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich* (1985), p. 53.

19. Lucy Dawidowicz, *The War Against the Jews*, 1933-1945 (New York: Bantam, pb., 1976), pp. 253-254.; Max Nussbaum, "Zionism Under Hitler," *Congress Weekly* (New York: American Jewish Congress), Sept. 11, 1942.; F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich* (1985), pp. 58-60, 217.; Edwin Black, *The Transfer Agreement* (1984), p. 175.

20. H. Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (Ballantine, pb., 1984), pp. 380-382.; K. Schleunes, *Twisted Road* (1970,

1990), p. 226.; Secret internal SS intelligence report about F. Polkes, June 17, 1937, in: John Mendelsohn, ed., *The Holocaust* (New York: Garland, 1982), vol. 5, pp. 62-64.

21. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), pp. 63-64, 105, 219-220.

22. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), p. 160.

23. This distinction is also implicit in the "Balfour Declaration" of November 1917, in which the British government expressed support for "a national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, while carefully avoiding any mention of a Jewish state. Referring to the majority Arab population there, the Declaration went on to caution, "...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." The complete text of the Declaration is reproduced in facsimile in: Robert John, Behind the Balfour Declaration (IHR, 1988), p. 32.

24. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), p. 121.

25. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), p. 124.

26. David Yisraeli, *The Palestine Problem in German Politics 1889-1945* (Bar-Ilan University, Israel, 1974), p. 300.; Also in:

Documents on German Foreign Policy, Series D, Vol. 5. Doc. No. 564 or 567.

27. K. Schleunes, *The Twisted Road* (1970, 1990), p. 209.

28. Circular of January 25, 1939. Nuremberg document 3358-PS. International Military Tribunal, *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuremberg: 1947-1949), vol. 32, pp. 242-243. *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression* (Washington, DC: 1946-1948), vol. 6, pp. 92-93.

29. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), pp. 141-144.; On Hitler's critical view of Zionism in *Mein Kampf*, see esp. Vol. 1, Chap. 11. Quoted in: Robert Wistrich, *Hitler's Apocalypse* (London: 1985), p. 155.; See also: F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), pp. 26-28.; Hitler told his army adjutant in 1939 and again in 1941 that he had asked the British in 1937 about transferring all of Germany's Jews to Palestine or Egypt. The British rejected the proposal, he said, because it would cause further disorder. See: H. v. Kotze, ed., *Heeresadjutant bei Hitler* (Stuttgart: 1974), pp. 65, 95.

30. F. Nicosia, *Third Reich* (1985), pp. 156, 160-164, 166-167.; H. Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head* (Ballantine, pb., 1984), pp. 392-394.; Jon and David Kimche, *The Secret Roads* (London:

Secker and Warburg, 1955), pp. 39-43. See also: David Yisraeli, "The Third Reich and Palestine," *Middle Eastern Studies*, October 1971, p. 347.; Bernard Wasserstein, *Britain and the Jews of Europe*, 1939-1945 (1979), pp. 43, 49, 52, 60.; T. Kelly, "Man who fooled Nazis," *Washington Times*, April 28, 1987, pp. 1B, 4B. Based on interview with Willy Perl, author of The Holocaust Conspiracy.

31. Y. Arad, et al., eds., *Documents On the Holocaust* (1981), p. 155. (The training kibbutz was at Neuendorf, and may have functioned even after March 1942.)

32. On the Agreement in general, see: Werner Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer nach Palaestina* (Tübingen: Mohr/Siebeck, 1972).; David Yisraeli, "The Third Reich and the Transfer Agreement," *Journal of Contemporary History* (London), No. 2, 1971, pp. 129-148.; "Haavara," *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (1971), vol. 7, pp. 1012-1013.; F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question* (Austin: 1985), pp. 44-49.; Raul Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews* (New York: Holmes and Meier, 1985), pp. 140-141.; *The Transfer Agreement*, by Edwin Black, is detailed and useful. However, it contains numerous inaccuracies and wildly erroneous conclusions.

See, for example, the review by Richard S. Levy in *Commentary*, Sept. 1984, pp. 68-71.

33. E. Black, *The Transfer Agreement* (1984), pp. 328, 337.

34. On opposition to the Haavara in official German circles, see: W. Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer nach Palaestina* (1972), pp. 31-33.; D. Yisraeli, "The Third Reich," *Journal of Contemporary History*, 1971, pp. 136-139.; F. Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question*, pp. 126-139.; I. Weckert, *Feuerzeichen* (1981), pp. 226-227.; Rolf Vogel, *Ein Stempel hat gefehlt* (Munich: Droemer Knaur, 1977), pp. 110 ff.

35. W. Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer* (1972), p. 31. Entire text in: David Yisraeli, *The Palestine Problem in German Politics 1889-1945* (Israel: 1974), pp. 298-300.

36. Interior Ministry internal memo (signed by State Secretary W. Stuckart), Dec. 17, 1937, in: Helmut Eschwege, ed., *Kennzeichen J* (Berlin: 1966), pp. 132-136.

37. W. Feilchenfeld, et al, *Haavara-Transfer* (1972), p. 32.

38. E. Black, *Transfer Agreement*, pp. 376-377.

39. E. Black, *Transfer Agreement* (1984), pp. 376, 378.; F. Nicosia,

Third Reich (1985), pp. 238-239 (n. 91).

40. E. Black, *Transfer Agreement*, p. 379.; F. Nicosia, *Third Reich*, pp. 212, 255 (n. 66).

41. W. Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer*, p. 75.; "Haavara," *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, (1971), Vol. 7, p. 1013.

42. E. Black, *Transfer Agreement*, pp. 379, 373, 382.

43. Circular of January 25, 1939. Nuremberg document 3358-PS. International Military Tribunal, *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuremberg: 1947-1949), Vol. 32, pp. 242-243.

44. Werner Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer nach Palaestina* (Tübingen: Mohr/Siebeck, 1972). Quoted in: Ingrid Weckert, *Feuerzeichen* (Tübingen: Grabert, 1981), pp. 222-223.

45. W. Feilchenfeld, et al., *Haavara-Transfer nach Palaestina*(1972). Quoted in: I. Weckert, *euerzeichen* (1981), p. 224.

46. Original document in German Auswärtiges Amt Archiv, Bestand 47-59, E 224152 and E 234155-58. (Photocopy in author's possession).; Complete original German text published in: David Yisraeli, *The Palestine Problem in German Politics 1889-1945*

(Israel: 1974), pp. 315-317. See also: Klaus Polkhen, "The Secret Contacts," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Spring-Summer 1976, pp. 78-80.; (At the time this offer was made, Stern's Lehi group still regarded itself as the true Irgun/NMO.)

47. Arab nationalists opposed Britain, which then dominated much of the Arab world, including Egypt, Iraq and Palestine. Because Britain and Germany were at war, Germany cultivated Arab support. The leader of Palestine's Arabs, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseini, worked closely with Germany during the war years. After escaping from Palestine, he spoke to the Arab world over German radio and helped raise Muslim recruits in Bosnia for the Waffen SS.

48. Israel Shahak, "Yitzhak Shamir, Then and Now," *Middle East Policy* (Washington, DC), Vol. 1, No. 1, (Whole No. 39), 1992, pp. 27-38.; Yehoshafat Harkabi, *Israel's Fateful Hour* (New York: Harper and Row, 1988), pp. 213-214. Quoted in: Andrew J. Hurley, *Israel and the New World Order* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: 1991), pp. 93, 208-209.; Avishai Margalit, "The Violent Life of Yitzhak Shamir," *New York Review of Books*, May 14, 1992, pp. 18-24.; Lenni Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (1983), pp. 266-

269.; L. Brenner, *Jews in America Today* (1986), pp. 175-177.; L. Brenner, "Yitzhak Shamir: On Hitler's Side," *Arab Perspectives* (League of Arab States), March 1984, pp. 11-13.

49. Avishai Margalit, "The Violent Life of Yitzhak Shamir," *New York Review of Books*, May 14, 1992, pp. 18-24.; Lenni Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (1983), pp. 266-269.; L. Brenner, *Jews in America Today* (1986), pp. 175-177.; L. Brenner, "Skeletons in Shamir's Cupboard," *Middle East International*, Sept. 30, 1983, pp. 15-16.; Sol Stern, L. Rapoport, "Israel's Man of the Shadows," *Village Voice* (New York), July 3, 1984, pp. 13 ff.

From *The Journal of Historical Review,* July-August 1993 (Vol. 13, No. 4), pages 29-37.

Mark Weber studied history at the University of Illinois (Chicago), the University of Munich, Portland State University and Indiana University (M.A., 1977). In March 1988 he testified for five days in Toronto District Court as a recognized expert witness on Germany's wartime Jewish policy and the Holocaust issue.

Original Source Article from Mark Weber:
http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v13/v13n4p29_Weber.html

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8 comments

8 comments

claudio

December 26, 2014 at 8:20 am

that is not a legal coin, there’ s no value. that is a celebrative coin probably for havaara.. all this for nothing.

Log in to Reply

Bert

January 30, 2015 at 1:47 am

You idiot- It was actually a medal made by Goebbels to celebrate the Nazi-Zionist alliance in

1934.

Log in to Reply

Jim Condit Jr.™

February 7, 2015 at 11:21 pm

Bert, doesn't the making of this medal by Goebbels underscore the main point the article is making: that there was a cozy relationship between the Nazis and the Zionists? The way World War II was presented in the 50s, 60s, and 70s, — flies directly in the face of the idea that this medal/coin was even possible. One makes a commemorative medal/coin when one is EUPHORICALLY celebrating something, not when you are kicking a "bad element" out of your house/country, as the Nazis were supposedly doing. If you have gang intruders into your home, and you make a deal which gives them something they want to get them out of your house — do you celebrate that eviction by making a medal/coin with the gang's symbols on one side, and your family crest on the other side? I don't think so. ——– Hitler and the Nazis were presented to the world as the 180 degree opposites of the "Jews/Zionists" — when IN FACT they were the other side of the coin, literally and metaphorically. In fact, there was a very cozy relationship that cannot be explained only by the Nazis wanting the Jews out of Germany, as I believe our video and audio in the "Hidden History" section of this website proves. The official version of WW II — still in most people's minds — is that Hitler was maniacally out to kill every last Jewish person in the world, and nothing could be more preposterous than that. For Heaven's sake, the preponderance of the evidence is that Hitler was part Jewish (not proven because Hitler AND all the

establishment still puts up roadblocks to a decisive investigation (by the way, do you hide your ancestry? Why did Hitler?) — It looks like even the concentration camps were meant in large part to keep the Jews away from the big cities that were slated for near-annihilation in the last days of WW II — so they could be wooed down to Palestine for the 1948 takeover by the Zionists. I don't mean to imply that Hitler or Churchill or Roosevelt or Stalin cared how many Jews and other prisoners died in the camps; they were all Rothschild-funded front men who were in on the overall plan one way or the other, to get as many Jews as possible down to Palestine. Of course, as the war wound down, the allies bombed the railway tracks to the concentration camps, interrupting the food supply to the camps, and causing the emaciated, barely living human beings that the United States soldiers liberated in the final days of the war, which formed the basis of the "Hollywood-Holocaust" story. Some of the Hollywood-connected Jews who avoided military service where they could have been killed, landed in Germany with cameras to get the pictures of the anorexia-like bodies of the prisoners, Jews and others, dying of starvation and typhus as the camps were liberated. — The story of many Jews that their parents were the only ones from their families that survived in the Nazi concentration camps — is highly suspect. Everyone from Jerry Springer to Jews in the freedom movement today have this same story. While the Nazis, maybe better called the Zio-Nazis even in Hitler's day, were indiscriminately cruel in the round ups and in their indifference to deaths in the camps, — the truth is closer to what Norman Finkelstein's mother asked in the

back of his book, "The Holocaust Industry". She is quoted as saying by Finkelstein himself (paraphrase): "If all this is true, who did Hitler kill?" — It goes without saying that there were no homicidal gas chambers, a story which is already disproven, even if those relying on the Jewish-Lobby-controlled mass media, and Hollywood, are as yet unaware of the state of that question. — Those today caught up in some kind of Hitler worship are like those caught up in Bush-worship or Obama-worship: they're all caught up in picking one Rothschild/international Bankster front man over another, instead of seeking the "Big Picture" — and realizing that they have been duped by another Big-Time-Wrestling deception, sponsored by these same International Judeo-Masonic Banksters. —– On the other hand, Hitler and Stalin were men of substance, not light weights like Obummer and W. Bush, both pathetic pigmies on the stage of world history. Both Hitler and Stalin fought the Banksters and seemed to try and wrest the march of world history away from them at times. Stalin ruled Russia for 31 years (1922-1953) when the top Banksters wanted Trotsky. (Google The Rakovsky Interrogation on RealNews247.com) — Hitler tried to stop World War II it seems at the last minute, detailed in Pat Buchanan's "The Unnecessary War", to name one source. Roosevelt and Churchill, also men of substance compared to W. and Obummer, were more like total team players for the Banksters. We're talking about a bunch of super-criminals, but these things should be said to put things in perspective.

Log in to Reply

theloneranger

January 7, 2015 at 5:59 pm

for claudio, you seem to miss the point. No matter the "value," the coin illustrates for the world to see the collaboration between the nazis, & the rothschild zionists. And bringing that forward to the present the coin has tremendous value since it is an educational tool for the great unenlightened masses to see the true nature of the threat we all now face due to zionist control of the government of the United States. We are all Palestinians now (including you claudio)..

Log in to Reply

Nicky Nelson

January 7, 2015 at 6:29 pm

Well said!

Log in to Reply

Bert

January 30, 2015 at 1:55 am

IT'S NOT A COIN- it was a medal made bu Goebbels. And yes you are right about Zionist puppet-masters. This article however misses many key points. The Zionists were hated by many Jews for collaborating with the Nazis. Of the 600,000 German Jews the Nazis and Zionists tried to bully to move to Palestine -with British help, ONLY 10% signed onto the program- most were Zionists. That is what this article misses – the Zionists were AGAINST the German Jews being German nationalists so they helped the Nazis strip away their rights as Germans through the segregated-devised 'Jewish leagues' – which had nothing to do with Judaism but mostly about squeezing Jews out of German society. The

article misses speaking about the International-Jewish led boycott against the Nazis in 1933…. it was succeeding in hurting the new Nazi regime, and the Zionists saw their opportunity to use it against Jews in order to help their own Palestine agenda- the German Zionists went against the boycott in exchange for the Nazis being their allies to push Germans out to Palestine. That is the real total story of how everything started.
Log in to Reply

Jim Condit Jr.™
February 7, 2015 at 9:46 pm

This makes sense, Bert, although there are also memorial "coins" which are not currency or money, so we may be splitting hairs in regards to the main point, which you help in your comment to underline. (We will look into revising the article to be as accurate as possible.) —- "The Zionists were hated by many Jews for collaborating with the Nazis" — very true, and I make this point in video, "The Final Solution to Adolph Hitler" by citing that Hitler jailed all the Jewish Editors running non-Zionist newspapers when he came to power, and by citing the book, "Holocaust Victims Accuse" by Rabbi Schonfeld. —— "The Zionists were AGAINST the German Jews being German nationalists" — very, very true, as well as the rest of your sentence here, Bert. —- I don't know if I can agree that the Zionists agenda had nothing to do with Judaism, as it seems to have everything to do with the "Judaism" they were trying largely to create, where, barring a few pockets here and there, Judaism today supports the state of Israel and Zionism. —- "the International-Jewish led boycott against the Nazis in 1933" — I believe this may have been orchestrated. Samuel Untermeyer calls from the boycott

against German goods in 1933 right after Hitler comes to power; next, the Zionists become middle men to get German goods at wholesale, and sell them at retail ostensibly to "end run" the Untermeyer boycott. But was it really and "end run", or was it a pre-agreement between the Untermeyer faction, the Zionist faction on the one hand, and the Zionist faction and Hitler on the other? By all accounts, the boycott was not that effective, — and Hitler never, as far as I can find, never complained about this alleged extortion to the German people, i.e., Hitler seemed to be very willing participant in the Transfer Agreement, which did not become somewhat known, even among those who wanted to know, until the late 80s or 90s. In 1938, some German Generals tried to convince Hitler to end the Transfer Agreement, and Hitler INSISTED on continuing it. Hitler was the ONLY world leader who wanted the Zionists Jews to have Palestine — even the British didn't lift a finger to help fulfill the Balfour Agreement. That's why Menachim Begin put on an Italian Fascist uniform during World War II at times, because he had lost faith in the British. These are some of the facts and observations that critics of our articles and video and audio show — avoid and refuse to address. Thanks for your insightful comments.

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